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résumés of the progress in Old Japan; some of these chapters, especially *xxi.*, *xxiv.*, and *xxvii.*, are enlivened with suggestive remarks.

The second volume contains, besides those already mentioned, discussions of social changes (*ch. xxiii.*), not very incisive, of socialism (*ch. xxvi.*), of charity and the Red Cross Society (*chs. vi.*, *xvii.*), and of education (*chs. vii.*–*xi.*). Mr. Naruse's ideas on the education of women may be taken to represent one, not the only, point of view. Next come chapters (*xii.*–*xvi.*) on the study of philosophy and sciences; Dr. Miyake's chapter on philosophy as usual shows his independent thinking and penetration. The chapter on journalism (*xxi.*) is clear, and that on the language (*i.*) is judicious. The illuminating chapter on Christianity (*v.*) is preceded by those on Shintō, Confucianism, and Buddhism (*ii.*, *iii.*, *iv.*); of the latter, Professor Kume's account of Shintō is brilliant and refreshingly free, and Professor Inouye's Confucianism in Japan embodies his special studies in this field and challenges careful reading. The chapters on fine arts and music (*xviii.*, *xix.*) are comprehensive but perhaps too brief to leave any clear impression on the mind of the foreign reader; that on drama (*xx.*) presents critical as well as descriptive views on the subject. Japan's colonial activity in Hokkaidō and Formosa also receives notice (*chs. xxvii.*, *xxviii.*). Baron Tsudzuki's chapter on the social intercourse between Japanese and Occidentals (*xxv.*) is perhaps the only one in the two volumes that may be characterized as light.

K. ASAKAWA.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The American People: a Study in National Psychology. By A. MAURICE LOW, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1909. Pp. viii, 446.)

THE aim which the author sets forth in the opening pages of this volume is such as to arouse high expectations. "I purpose", he begins, "to write of the origin, growth and development of the American people and to trace the causes that have produced a new race. . . . The history of the mental growth of a people is tenfold more vital and enthralling than the chronicle of their wars and conquests." In pursuance of this plan he considers the effects of immigration, climate, and environment upon the early immigrants; and elucidates the New England, Virginian, and other colonial traits, inculcating, throughout, the fundamental fact that the colonist of the seventeenth century was a transplanted Englishman in all essentials, whose evolution began promptly toward the production of a new race. Unfortunately Mr. Low's book fails completely in the one most important respect. It is based on an indiscriminating and fragmentary list of secondary works, supplemented by a few well-known sources; it furnishes absolutely nothing new in support of the

author's observations and at best can be considered only in the light of an historical essay. It is in no sense a contribution to our knowledge of the colonial period and it can only to a limited extent be regarded as a contribution to our understanding of psychological origins. Mr. Low has grasped some well-known generalizations of the earlier American school of writers, from Bancroft to Fiske, and these he expresses with vigor and untiring reiteration but he apparently knows nothing of recent American investigations in the very field he has entered. No reference to the work of Andrews, Greene, Osgood, Beer, or Turner is found and the whole conception of the importance of the frontier is based on Fiske's treatment of the subject in *Old Virginia and her Neighbors*. Rather more than half the book consists of generalizations about "the Puritan", and most of the remainder is devoted to a superficial and generally conventional survey of the characteristics of the Southern and Middle colonies. It is interesting to find such a vigorous defense of "the Puritan" at this day but it would be more valuable if it were based on a first-hand knowledge of the colonial life and thought of New England and if it contained fewer errors and evidences of misinformation. One mare's nest discovered and unceasingly displayed is the importance of the distinction between Puritan and Pilgrim. This is summed up as follows: "These things are to be remembered:—*First*. That it was the Puritan and not the Pilgrim who founded American institutions. *Second*. That Pilgrim and Puritan are not synonymous terms and that Pilgrim and Puritan had little if anything in common. *Third*. That while the Pilgrim was a separatist from the Church of England and conceded the right of every man to worship God in his own way, the Puritan was a Church of England man and tolerated no other form of worship." No one who thoroughly knew American history could possibly make one of the above unqualified assertions, yet there is no one idea in the book upon which the author lays so much stress. The contrast between the "sweetness and mildness of the Plymouth Pilgrims" and the "grim intolerance" of the Puritans crops up continually. Perhaps it may be worth while to call attention to the fact that the *Mayflower* was not the sole origin of the United States but Mr. Low seems to feel that he is the first writer properly to emphasize the discovery, and he exaggerates an undoubted difference in temper between the earliest and the later New England colonies into a fundamental diversity which would have surprised none more than the contemporaries of Winslow and Winthrop. An example of the failure of Mr. Low to grasp the significant causes for this difference is shown by his omitting to describe or mention the peculiar political leadership which the clergy, under Calvinistic precedent, exercised in Massachusetts Bay. On the whole, the work is disappointing to the historical student who would welcome nothing more than a genuine attempt to grapple with the difficulties of analyzing the development of a specifically American psychology but who feels that to be valuable it

must be based on a thorough knowledge supplemented by sound historical judgment.

Women in Industry: a Study in American Economic History. By EDITH ABBOTT, Ph.D., Associate Director in the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. With an introductory note by SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE, J.D., Ph.D. (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company. 1910. Pp. xxii, 409.)

THIS volume contains what Dr. Abbott calls "a neglected chapter in our economic history". It is an historical study of the field of employment which women in America have occupied from colonial times, and not, as the title might suggest, a discussion of present problems arising out of women's work. The work did indeed originate in an analysis of recent census statistics, which inevitably gave rise to the question "how long and how far have women been an industrial factor of importance?" To those who are accustomed to regard the problem of women in industry as essentially a modern one the answer will no doubt be surprising.

In colonial times women worked in the home. With the introduction of improved textile machinery, the women followed the machines, which took the place of the accustomed hand spinning-wheel and loom, into the mills. Without the aid of women it would have been impossible to operate the early factories, for the heavier work of farm and forge made irresistible demand upon the labor of men. The moralist speedily justified what the economic situation necessitated. But not merely in the cotton mills did women thus early find employment; Dr. Abbott has collected data in a most interesting way to show the wide extent of the field of employment open to working women. As a matter of fact there were more opportunities to achieve industrial independence open to working women before the Civil War than there were to the educated woman. The proportion of women industrially employed was greater here than even in industrial England.

In order to trace the development more carefully, Dr. Abbott has made a study of five industries in which women occupy an especially important position to-day: the cotton industry, the manufacture of boots and shoes, cigar-making, the clothing trade, and printing. In the first and fourth, which were once peculiarly women's work, men have largely displaced the women; they have done so also in cigar-making, but seem now in danger of losing their positions again to the women. The reverse process has taken place in the other two trades, and women are to-day largely employed in work which a century ago would have been done by men. There is here afforded an interesting example of the shifting and readjustment which continually takes place in industry, according to which the labor force of the country is distributed in the most effective manner. When labor was scarce women were welcomed in industrial occupations; machinery was even adapted to their inferior